

# The Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1911.

## GLAD TO SEE YOU ALL.

Yesterday Governor Mann, Adjutant-General Sale, a fine array of the Governor's staff of Colonels, who were joined at Newport News by still other equally handsome members of the same gallant band and by General Vaughan, of the Virginia State troops; Mayor Richardson, Vice-President Carlington, of the Chamber of Commerce; William Taft Dahney, man-of-all-work, and a committee of plain but earnest-minded and enthusiastic citizens went down to Old Point Comfort to meet the delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways Association, which will assemble in the auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning. On the arrival of the Governor and his party at Fort Monroe the cannons greeted him with seventeen guns, and under the escort of Colonel Strong, the Commandant of the Reservation, he was conducted to the parade grounds within the historic Fort, where the ten companies at the post marched in review before His Excellency. It was a very brilliant spectacle, and delighted the hearts of the thousand or so people who witnessed it, and particularly the visitors from the Northern States. After the review the Governor and his party and all the people present thronged the parapets to see the target practice with the great 12-inch guns. None had ever witnessed anything like it before. Away out in the distance six miles from shore a little tug sailed up and down towing a target built for the occasion, and with a roar which shook the solid earth and fairly shattered the empyrean the guns fired eight shots at the target 10,000 yards away, and hit it every time. Each of the shots carried a cast iron projectile with a steel nose weighing one thousand pounds, and the charge of smokeless powder required to carry each projectile contained three hundred pounds. The roar of the shells through the air sounded like a train of cars rushing through a tunnel, and it also seemed as if the time between the discharge and the falling of the shells into the sea was minutes instead of scarcely more than thirteen seconds. This exhibition was worth twice the cost, which amounted to something like two thousand dollars; and the Star Spangled Banner, Oh, long may she wave!

After refreshments and a luncheon at the "Cannon Club," the delegates and their friends of the Committee came on to Richmond by a special train, eleven coaches filled with them, and last night they were all getting settled down for the serious work of the Convention, one of the most important in the history of this great movement for the true conservation of our natural resources. Among the distinguished visitors there are Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania; Governor Crothers, of Maryland; the Hon. J. Hampden Moore, of Philadelphia, whose splendid service in organizing the Deep-sea Waterways work entitles him to a niche in the Hall of Fame; Congressmen as in and Congressmen as was, business men and busy men, men from New York and Connecticut and Delaware and New Jersey and Pennsylvania and Rhode Island and all about, and ladies, too, a large number of them, bright as the sunshine and sweet as the flowers, and though coming from many States and cities, coming together for a common purpose, and that purpose the promotion of the greatest project that has ever engaged the service of intelligent and patriotic men. They all look just like our own people—look so much alike, in fact, that it is hard to tell a North Carolinian from a Virginian, a Virginian from a gentleman from Connecticut, a New York Republican from a New Jersey Democrat. Thank Heaven, there is no politics in this meeting, except the politics which seeks to make the Nation greater by making it better able to take care of all its people in peace and war.

It goes without saying that Richmond, the Heart of the South, is delighted to have all these delightful people here. They will find here history and traditions and memories and achievements, and here they are welcome, so that while in thinking about what they have left behind them for the all too brief space they shall stay with us, they can join in The Song of the Camp, a bit amended within the rule of reason, and while each heart recalls a different name, they can all sing "Annie Laurie."

WHEN THE SPRING TIME COMES, Richard Copley was here yesterday. He came at the invitation of the Board of Governors of the Wednesday Club, and talked to them last night for an hour or so about the Metropolitan Opera Company, which he represents, of the orchestra and artists who are to be here next Spring for a series of concerts, which the Club hopes and expects to make better than any musical event ever known in this artistic and music-loving community. Copley talked about Caruso and Gluck and Amato and Homer and Riccardo Martin and Witherspoon and Tetrazini and Gatti Casazza and many of the other high lights of the stage, and of the orchestra and violinists and pianists and impresarios of marvellous reputation, and if the town were big enough, and is to say, if there were any auditorium in the town big enough to hold them, they would all be brought here, it being the purpose of the Club to make Richmond the great art and musical centre of the South, as it is already the heart of the South in all the things that make a people great and prosperous.

The Wednesday Club is not yet prepared to make its full announcement, but it has gone far enough with its preparations for the next season to say that if the dates can be arranged the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra will be here to give three concerts on the 29th and 30th of April or on the 6th or 7th of May, just at the time when Richmond is at its best, and when the very atmosphere about us is filled with music. Besides the Orchestra it is determined that Gluck shall be here, also, with her wonderful voice, and even more wonderful art. Caruso would do well; but Caruso wants \$5,000 the night, and we have no place big enough to hold his voice. Tetrazini would find a house full of worshippers, but not at \$4,000 per. There are others, just as good, who are making their mark, indeed who have already made their mark in the artistic world, and some of the best of them or the best of what the Metropolitan people have to offer will be here, and there ought to be thousands to meet them and rejoice with them in their superb work.

The details will be worked out as soon as possible, and when the programme has been finally arranged and the concerts have been given the Wednesday Club will have added another and the most brilliant triumph to its score of good service to this community. The Metropolitan Opera Company will give four nights of grand opera in Atlantic in May, and the pick of the flock will give three concerts in Richmond. Next season there will be a season of grand opera in Richmond also. The concerts arranged by the Club are only in the nature of prelude to the greater work it has in view. The way to help it along is for the people of this town to back it with their money and their presence.

WHY THEY FLUNKED. The defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo was merely due to an oversight. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson fought the battle of Trenton in the Revolutionary War. Nebuchadnezzar was a prophet, "noted for his forebodings." Mason and Dixon's line divides the States of Maryland and Georgia.

These were some of the extraordinary historical revelations made in the entrance examination papers of many young men who were recently nominated for cadetships in the United States Military Academy at West Point by Senators and Representatives from the several States of the Union.

Excerpts from the entrance examination papers referred to form one of the most readable parts of the annual report of Major-General Thomas H. Barry, the superintendent of the Academy. He is of opinion that due care is not shown in the selection of candidates for the cadetships. As a corollary he says that the methods of instruction prevailing in the schools of the country are unsatisfactory.

General Barry cites questions that were put to candidates in the examination of July 5, 1911, those answering them being required "to exhibit a fair knowledge of the names of the most prominent English and American authors and of the names of their principal works."

A question about Robert Burns was asked, involving a reasonable knowledge of his life and works. Here are the answers from the original papers:

Robert Burns was an Englishman who was born in England and his parents were very poor. All during Robert's early childhood he showed that he was very bright. He considered one of the greatest English poets. His poems sound different from that of the other poets. The sound much more smoother.

Burns' early education was obtained from his mother and a poor school. To which he could attend only a few months a year.

As Burns grew in manhood he fell in with companions. The results were he became a drunkard.

Burns was a Scotch descendant. His people were poor and ignorant. His opportunities were not good but he was determined. The poetical blood seemed to have run through his veins. He knew the peasant life well and it influenced his works of later years. No poet has ever been able to so sympathize with him in describing the peasant life.

Another question made necessary a knowledge of Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo. Here are the answers:

The battle of Waterloo where Napoleon the great and powerful ruler also general, that Europe has ever produced, is what some authors say as to his greatness, met his defeat his defeat was merely an oversight on his part.

Battle of Waterloo was fought between French and English. The French were led by Napoleon and the English by Lord Wellington.

Napoleon had captured most of Europe and had been carrying on a war against England. The English were the

better on seas, but French beat them on land.

Instances of failure to show a fair knowledge of English literary history are found in the following answers to the question: "In a few paragraphs mention the chief characteristics and the most important writers of the nineteenth century literature."

The important writers of the 19th century were nearly all raised as poor boys from poor families. The one who would class first among them is Longfellow. After his death, the people of England thought so much about him, they ask for his bust for the Poets Corner in West Minister Abbey. It stands in a prominent place today.

There were a number of good writers such as Johnson, Jonson, Tennyson, and etc.

The age as a whole may be classed as the Interdiction of the Novel because the majority of the work was prose and the majority of the prose novels were also of coarse poets, such as Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Byron, and we have also Dickens, George Elliot Thackeray, Carlyle with his essays. The characteristics of the literature was love of nature in Burns and Wordsworth.

Some of the most important writers of the nineteenth century are Eliza Wheeler, Wilkie Collins, Edgar Allan Poe, Walter Whitman and Dorothy Dix. Among this number two of them are women and there pieces and writings are very interesting. Elbert Hubbard is somewhat of a philosopher. He wrote the Doctor and many other books. Jack London is more of a novelist than a writer. His chief work is writing up prize fights and other things. Walt Whitman is called the poet philosopher and his works are very interesting. He writes for all of the newspapers.

General Barry cites as evidence of "complete unfitness" to take the examinations in history for West Point these answers to questions:

Nebuchadnezzar was a prophet and was noted for his forebodings. He told many things would happen and they did happen.

He was ancient king and was a soldier. He compiled to eat grass and lived in the forest for about nine years. He founded the city of Nineveh.

Nebuchadnezzar was an Egyptian ruler, noted for founding a library. Gave a name to a good start.

Macedonian Phalanx was a division of the Army of Macedonia. Roman Legion was the Roman army.

In the battle of Crete these opposing forces met and the result was in favor of the Romans.

The Republic of Panama was established by the United States against the wishes of England in about 1857. We almost had trouble on account of our "Monroe Doctrine."

The Mexican Government was unbearable thereby causing the southern part to rebel and form a republic.

Panama was under the control of Venezuela. She was treated and misgoverned and asked for recognition as independent. The U. S. sent fleets over to Venezuela and forced her to recognize Panama's independence.

General Barry says that it is unbelievable that if proper means are used to find suitable applicants, the honor of an appointment as candidate for entrance to the Military Academy should go begging. There ought to be thousands of young men in the United States well grounded in the essential branches required of candidates who would be delighted to have the chance of entering the military service as a cadet. "It seems reasonable to urge," says General Barry, "that the fitness of the appointees be thoroughly tested before they are allowed to take the entrance examinations."

Three entrance examinations have been held at West Point this year. For the first examination 552 candidates were named. Of this number 165 failed mentally, but qualified physically; 42 failed both physically and mentally, and 15 qualified mentally, but were rejected for physical reasons. Of the remainder, 122 failed to report for the examination and 170 passed it successfully. In the second examination, 56 out of 242 candidates failed mentally, 49 failed to report, 9 qualified mentally, but failed physically. Seventy-eight passed the examination. On July 5 83 candidates were nominated. Forty-nine of the 83 failed mentally, and of the total, only 15 were found to be qualified for admission to the Academy.

FILLING THE JURY BOX. At Los Angeles there is now being seen a procedure all too familiar as a preliminary to the taking of testimony in the McNamara trial. No jury has yet been put in the box—in fact, practically no progress has been made in the direction of filling it. Since last Wednesday venemen have been examined as to their competency, their past affiliations, their prejudices and so on through a searching list. Hours have been consumed in argument over fine legal points as to the competency of the talsmen.

"Is not the matter in the hands of the judge after all?" asks the Providence Journal, which comments on the Beattie case as one in which "the orderly and sane method of filling the jury box was strikingly illustrated."

Our contemporary goes on to say: "Is not the matter in the hands of the judge, after all? In the 'sensational' case, recently tried in a country courthouse in Virginia, the orderly and sane method of filling the jury box was strikingly illustrated. The reporters from other parts noted that neither side seemed disposed to quibble; but, whether or not that was the disposition, the judge promptly announced that there should be no statistics of the old Dominion contain some bizarre restrictions. Thus a butcher cannot sit in a capital case because such a one is supposed to be 'inured to the spilling of blood.' Nor can one owning or employed as a grist mill, 'lead the food supply of the community' be incompetent. Such specific exemptions, however strange, produce no obstacles to the assembling of a jury. Otherwise this Virginia judge declared that no man should be disqualified because of having read newspaper accounts of the case. He pronounced that there was not a man in all Virginia who had not read and pondered."

California should have a system like

that of Virginia, which will enable intelligent men to serve on juries, subject to ordinary precautions against bias in conflict with what may turn out to be the evidence. Exceptions obviously involving a miscarriage of justice should be allowed by the Court, but not so in the case of mere technical quibbles. The contention that because a man has read a newspaper he is disqualified from serving on a jury is untenable. It is equivalent to affirming that illiteracy is the hand-maiden of justice, that education and enlightenment must be barred from the courtroom.

It seems to us that the matter is in the hands of the judge. The trouble is that so many of the judges do not wish to take the chances of being reversed, and therefore do not assert themselves in trials. A fearless and able judge like Judge Watson does not hesitate to see to it that the ends of justice shall not be impaired by unnecessary delay and trivial technicality. There are many places in this land where a judge would like to do so, but for Judge Watson.

GOOD ROADS IN ACCOMAC. Good road building is the programme in Accomac county, according to the ever esteemed Peninsula Enterprise. Work is soon to begin on the extension of the stone road from Accomac Courthouse to Tasley Station, and Brother John W. Edmonds, of the Enterprise, says that "it should be the pleasure of all of us who daily use the road and will be benefited by it to help by carting material free of expense to the county, of which it is to be built." If this is done a fifth of a mile more of good road will have been built, and in all probability its extension to the station will be assured.

Scores of people in Accomac have gladly agreed to help in this good work by carting from fifty to ten tons of stone. This leads Brother Edmonds to say, "Let us all help and make this road an object lesson which will inspire others in every section of our county to take up the work of good roads and push it forward until every section of our county is blessed by them." Amen, and if Brother Benjamin Gunter Edmonds, of the Enterprise, is put in charge of the good road campaign in Accomac it will go through with a vim, for he is one of the most enthusiastic good roads advocates in the State.

FAITHFUL AND TRUE. He died in Lynchburg, where he had spent his life in service and fidelity, and this is what was said of him in the Lynchburg News:

"Having reached the ripe old age of fourteen years, Major," said to be one of the best-known dogs in the city, passed into the happy hunting ground at the home of his master, 108 Polk Street, yesterday morning. Old age was the cause of Major's death, and in his passing his owner finds the source of deep regret, for Major was a faithful, kindly dog, and had given noble service on the dog track of his master's home, guarding the premises with a keen sense of duty, ever wakeful while others slept. In the estimation of his master, the joys of dog heaven, even though this place be only an eternal rest, are justly Major's."

It is a sad commentary on humanity that this dog probably served better in this world than many men have. Men have lived and died who did not do as much in their lives as "Major" did in his, who did not have anything like his honesty and devotion to duty. There are few bad dogs, but bad men are many.

J. Frank Baker, of the Athletics, could have been elected to anything anywhere in the United States yesterday. That home run in the ninth wretched victory from the maw of defeat and made seventy-five million people shout with excitement. He is one famous baseball statesman who was not born in North Carolina. In fact, he was born in Maryland, just across the line from Virginia, and the first light that he saw was from the Virginia sun, and the first home run he ever knocked probably fell upon the soil of the Old Dominion.

Some of the folks who bet on the Giants yesterday now wish that the street cars had run over them while they were watching the scoreboard.

A correspondent of the Houston Chronicle says that the five most interesting Americans are Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson, Buffalo Bill, Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Burns, the detective. Whom would you choose?

Wonder if the Outlook assigned the Contributing Editor to report the World's Series.

Mieczyslaw Strzeczowski, a United States sailor, wishes to change his name. Perhaps it sounds too much like a sneeze.

Owen Wister is the champion come-backer of the age. Declared dead by the press of the nation, he is now enjoying all the fine things said about him. He might say, like Mark Twain: "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

Some one suggests that the men favoring equal suffrage be called "suffragents."

Joseph H. Choate has just celebrated his golden wedding. It was he who, when asked who he would rather be than himself, made the gallant reply: "Mrs. Choate's second husband."

Didn't that game yesterday make your hair stand on end?

## Voice of the People

### Supreme in Concord.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—Man, the "Voice of the People," your paper has such fine editorial, such fine pictures of elegant and prominent and fine ladies that I have pronounced them gentlemen and gentlemen's sons, and the ladies are the queens of heaven and earth. You may think I am a little bit of a dreamer, but it is the truth, when I was handed the News and Observer and saw Mr. Dabney's fine picture I kissed it. Among the women's pictures I saw Mrs. Dabney, author of "The Life Everlasting," is the most attractive. The notables of America, the only mention Hon. Whitelaw Field and Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, Mr. Carnegie, the bookman of America, for he has taken away thousands of dollars' worth of books and has paid large sums of money to rescue people, and a good, generous man, the color of his hair created roars of laughter; is modern and up to date. In the land of "Wonderful Dreams" the dream of Mark Twain would laugh if he were alive. "Virginia Bonded Warehouse" is fine. Your paper, The Times-Dispatch, is grand beyond description and in the news of the paper that has come to Concord, N. C., in ten years. My half-brother, Dr. Augustin Brown Scherer, is a graduate of Roanoke Va. He took two gold medals at that college. He is president of Pasadena College, California, and is author of four books. He was five years in Japan, a missionary and founded the Lutheran church. Dr. Scherer was appointed a delegate to the World's Sunday School Convocation at Rome, Italy. A. L. James, my half-brother, is bank president, oil mill proprietor and farmer at Laurinburg, N. C. When God made my brother, he never left material enough in North Carolina to make another man as good as he is. My grandfather, Hinton James, was the first graduate of the University of North Carolina. Moore's "History of North Carolina" has done more to raise the name of North Carolina than any other book. Michael Brown, of Salisbury, N. C., was the merchant prince of Rowan County. He has made honorable mention of my grandfather. I have been in the hotel business for thirty years in North Carolina. At Raleigh, N. C., the Grand Hotel, where I was a head clerk, had as its guest Governor Brocken, of Wayne County, N. C. St. Francis, of Raleigh, N. C., was the merchant prince of Johnston County. Colonel Hargrove, Attorney-General, of Davidson county, N. C., and "Honest" John Riley, of Ireland, were in the hotel.

I was clerk at Eagle Hotel, Asheville, N. C.; Boyden Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.; the Hotel and Mansion Hotel, I was proprietor of the Hotel, of the King's Mountain, N. C., in 1881; in 1883 was proprietor of St. Charles Hotel; in 1884 was proprietor of Central Hotel. C. H. Davis and L. R. James were proprietors of the Davis Hotel, at Statesville, N. C. While proprietor and clerk of the hotel, I ever charged my newspaper editor a dollar nor a railroad man a dollar.

Among Virginia's gifted sons are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and John W. Daniel, the "Lame Lion" of the Southern Confederacy. These heroes have left names that will forever echo down the corridors of time, and names that shine like 10,000 dazzelements of sunsets and sunrises.

Thanking you again for The Times-Dispatch, I remain, yours truly,

LOVERED B. JAMES.

Concord, N. C.

### Comments Dr. James Power Smith.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—In regard to the action of the members of Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, comprising Rev. James Power Smith's protest against the errors promulgated by Miss Mary Johnston's book, "The Lost Cause," I beg to say that the protest is a living thing, and it is not our duty to forget our indebtedness to the sacred dead.

It is a sad commentary, indeed, that our noble defenders should need protection from a weapon said to be more powerful than the sword, and, too, which they gave their lives. Since such is the case, however, we are thankful that at least two ex-Confederates remain able and willing to champion their cause.

The beautiful spirit animating Dr. Smith's protest is that of a Christian, a Christian gentleman, a man from a strong and high sense of duty, gives additional force to every word he says. He is a man of high character, and his words are as true as the words of a prophet. He is a man of high character, and his words are as true as the words of a prophet.

After the appearance of "Louis Rand" a Richmond woman occupying a public position received a letter from the author, asking, "Can it be possible that Thomas Jefferson was a slave?" The base motives attributed to him by Miss Johnston.

### A CHERISHER OF VIRGINIA'S ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Richmond.

### Mitchell for Washington and Lee.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—Your editorial as to the kind of man Washington and Lee University should choose for its next president sets a high standard, and George Carver, as the academic complications the situation by asking that Southern-er be chosen. The Virginia institution needs a president who can draw students from every section of the country. Has the South Such a man?

Doctor S. C. Mitchell is a native of this State, a man of high character, and known to all who know him. His knowledge of history enables him to approach many subjects with greater clearness than the average thinker. Being under fifty years of age, he could devote a long term of service to the upbuilding of the university at Lexington.

Richmond.

GASTON LICHTENSTEIN.

### The Lunenburg Senatorial Contest.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—I am a native of Lunenburg, and I am a member of the Fourth and Tenth Districts can try the contest of T. J. Arvin vs. R. C. Brock.

It seems to me that the primary law is very plain. It says that all contests must come up before the county, city or district committee in which the contest is. I have served as a Democratic committeeman in the county of Lunenburg for some twelve or fifteen years and am now a member of the Democratic committee and have always been a Democrat. I am at a loss to know how to act.

The State convention formulated those plans, and then for the State Committee to override them looks strange to me.

I think it will be well for this matter to come up in regular form.

Kenbridge. J. T. HARRIS.

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Daily Queries and Answers

Altitude of Yuma, Ariz.

Will you kindly tell me through your paper what the altitude of Yuma, Ariz., is? M. C. H.

The altitude of the city of Yuma is 141 feet above the sea level. It is one of the lowest lying places in the United States, being at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. The mountains only six miles from Yuma are from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high.

### Prohibition in Rhode Island.

Please inform me what year Rhode Island went for prohibition and how long. S. W.

A prohibitory amendment was adopted to the Constitution of Rhode Island and April 7, 1855, against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal purposes. The measure was repealed June 20, 1855.

### Eastern Star.

Will you kindly give me some information about the Eastern Star? A society for the widows of Freemasons. I know that such a society exists, for

I heard about it years ago and would like to have some facts about it.

The Eastern Star is a society for the wives, daughters and widows of Freemasons in good standing. It is a strictly social society and has no monetary benefits attached to its membership. It was founded in 1776 and at present has over nine grand chapters, 6,598 subordinate chapters and a membership of 522,570.

### "Hard Times."

Was it in Cleveland's first or second term that the "Hard Times" occurred, and when was it that Coxe's Army marched to Washington? C. G.

The "Hard Times" to which you refer occurred in 1857, the first year of Cleveland's second term. Coxe's Army marched to Washington in May, 1851.

### Andrew's Balloon Start for the Pole.

What year did Andrew start on his balloon trip for the North Pole? J. J.

The Andrew balloon expedition left Spitzbergen July 11, 1897.

### COMES AS OFFICIAL EMISSARY OF FRANCE

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

It has been so much commented upon and questioned on both sides of the Atlantic with reference to the action of the French government in confiding to Claude Casimir-Perier an official mission in the United States, that we thought it would be as well to explain that French cabinet ministers make it their duty to carry out the missions of this kind to applicants—missions that are a source of no end of trouble and annoyance to the French embassies and legations abroad.

Sometimes the Cabinet ministers give these missions to political adherents, or to personal friends, paying them from funds of their department. The French republicans have brought to light of persons who had received such commissions, involving voyages to the Orient, or to South America, or to the Far East, and who had drawn in advance all their salary and traveling expenses. That this is no exaggeration is shown by the fact that a Parisian journalist is being sued by the government for the recovery of money thus obtained.

Still less, difficulty is made by the Cabinet ministers in entrusting a friend or acquaintance with an official mission abroad, when he does not ask for any remuneration, or even expenses, and returns to his country at his own trip himself. This was the case with the young Frenchman who now styles himself the Comte de Perigny, who is a famous figure in the Parisian society, and who owes much of his acceptance on this side of the water to the fact that he obtained from a French Cabinet minister, the official report on conditions in Central America.

It is an unpaid mission of this sort that has been confided to Claude Casimir-Perier, a man of high social position, and with his family and with his creditors in Paris—troubles of a somewhat sensational nature, and which attracted all the more attention and regret, owing to the fact that he is the son and heir of the late President Casimir-Perier, who preferred to resign the chief magistracy of the French republic rather than to see his sanction to measures forced upon him by the Cabinet of the day, and which he did not consider consistent with his position of honor.

Young Mme. Claude Casimir-Perier is one of the cleverest actresses on the Parisian stage, and was formerly married to a son of the Comte de Broglie, from whom she is now divorced.

The mission with which Casimir-Perier is charged, was confided to him by Count de Broglie, Minister of Commerce, and is to make a careful investigation and report on the principal ports of the United States, and of the chief centers of commerce, and the object of improving their means of communication with France. I am not aware whether the dramatic literary of his life will coincide with that of the mission, but it is probable that the success of his mission. But that as it may, it is well to emphasize the fact that M. Claude Casimir-Perier, although here as an official emissary of the French government, and entitled to all the honors, consideration and welcome as such, is traveling around the country as an adjunct of a theatrical company, of which the star actress is his wife.

From the revelations now being published at Belgrade, by Asia Navokitch, who was one of the leaders of the conspiracy that brought about the death of King Alexander and Queen Draga, it appears that the members of their blood-stained throne, it would appear that the regicides, when they reached the palace at Belgrade, on the night of the 28th of June, 1911, had a considerable quantity of chloroform with which they proposed to render the ill-fated monarch and his consort unconscious, and then to carry them off in that condition to a country house belonging to Navokitch, in the neighborhood of Belgrade, and standing a considerable distance from any other habitation, in the midst of extensive vineyards. They were to be kept there under the influence of anaesthetics until after Peter Karageorgievich had been proclaimed King, and it was only after Peter was definitely installed as ruler that it was to be decided whether they were to be detained as prisoners, expelled from the country, or quietly killed. The large bottle of chloroform on the night of the murder was carried by one of the conspirators of the name of Guertchitch, and was a family possession of the Guertchitch family. Through the betrayal of their intentions by some of their confederates,

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